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BULGARIAN DELEGATE SPEAKS ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

AU240927 Sofia BTA in English 0711 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva, July 24 (BTA) -- Mr Konstantin Tsilalov, Bulgaria's permanent representative to the U.N. office at Geneva, addressed yesterday's plenary session of the conference on disarmament. He spoke about a number of key issues in drafting the convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons.

Having dwelt on the positive points in the work of the ad hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons, the Bulgarian envoy condemned the U.S. Congress-approved allocation of funds for the reproduction of binary chemical weapons as an act of negative impact on the negotiations. He called attention to the fact that the U.S. decision adds further complications to the talks "not only from a political and diplomatic viewpoint, but also due to the new complex military and technological problems which arise with the appearance of a new type of chemical weapon." The Bulgarian representative emphasised that the new refined chemical weapons are intended for deployment in the West European countries, which poses an additional threat to the densely populated regions of Europe. In this connection he recalled the socialist countries' proposal on the establishment of a chemical-weapon-free zone in Europe, and he backed the initiative of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and of the Social Democratic Party of Germany in this direction.

Suggesting resolutions on some open questions at the conference, the Bulgarian envoy said that above all a comprehensive and satisfactory solution should be sought to the problems raised by binary chemical weapons.

IMPORTANCE OF 'STRICT REGIMEN OF THRIFT'

AU231738 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 16 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Frontally Fulfill the Planned Tasks With a Militant Spirit and a Strict Regimen of Thrift"]

[Text] The party has always viewed the fulfillment of the planned tasks all along the line, with a strict regimen of thrift, as the major goal of its work. That is why the 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum, which met recently, raised important tasks in this field for the party organs and organizations, the state and economic organs, and the mass organizations in order to further the results and victories attained.

The 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum stressed that the working people in our country have resolved to turn into strength the indescribable grief at the loss of the beloved leader of the party and of the people, Comrade Enver Hoxha. This stand is a reflection of loyalty to his glorious deeds, a reflection of the readiness and determination of the communists and of all the people, led by the party with Comrade Ramiz Alia in the lead, to further strengthen the economy and to steel our invincible unity.

In many branches and sectors of the economy there were positive and inspiring achievements during the first 6 months of the current year. They show clearly what strength and inexhaustible energy can be brought forth by the masses when they properly understand and appreciate the situation and the tasks arising therefrom. The fulfillment and overfulfillment of the bold objectives set by the construction workers of the Enver Hoxha Hydroelectric Power Plant at Koman; by the miners of Meljaj, Prrenjas, and Moorje-Drenove; by the copper miners; by the working people in the chemical-industry; and by some of the plants of the Steel of the Party Metallurgical Combine, and so forth are a testimony to this. The generally good results in wheat production, particularly in Lushnja, Durres, Vlore, and other districts, and in many agricultural enterprises and cooperatives are encouraging.

The 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum stressed that the present and future interest of the country require that we should look at the results attained in a critical manner and that we should always bear in mind the planned tasks and the pledges made. Proceeding from this, it is the duty of all communists, of all party organs and organizations and, under their guidance, the duty of all other instruments to further raise their militant spirit, to redouble their efforts, and to perfect the management and organization of their work in order to reach all the planned indicators everywhere, daily, all along the line, and with a strict regimen of thrift. Adherence to this instruction is related to the elimination of some nonfulfillment created in particular branches and sectors, as well as to the growing possibilities and demands of the economy for greater financial and foreign currency resources. In this context, the plenum drew the attention of the party organs and organizations, and of the cadres in the districts, central departments, and the State Planning Commission to the fact that the same militant spirit, sense of responsibility, and all-round organization and control has not been shown everywhere to implement the party's instruction that production should meet consumption and increase reserves without affecting the rate of production, services, and supplies for the people. The constant maintenance of the balance between the needs of the economy and the resources to meet these needs is a major aspect of the work of the party organs and organizations, and all their instruments.

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The 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum drew attention to the problems created by the transportation sector with regard to the timely distribution of raw materials and other products. The working people in this sector, and in the rural transportation enterprises, at the railroads directorate, and the Ministry of Communications, supported by all the enterprises expediting or receiving the goods concerned, should adopt efficient and comprehensive measures to achieve the change that the party requires from this sector. This is related directly to the rapid implementation of the decisions of the Fifth AWP Central Committee Plenum.

The implementation of the tasks set out for the export-import sector and the improvement of our foreign currency reserves is an urgent task. The major reserves in this direction must be sought primarily in the fulfillment of the production plans everywhere. This must be profoundly understood and appreciated politically, ideologically, and economically by all the working people, by all communists, and by all cadres in the enterprises and central departments that they may work with a militant pace, dynamically, and with strict control and discipline. Every reserve and possibility must be utilized to provide more goods for export and to reduce imports. The plenum stated that the party's slogan "there is no import without export," must be understood profoundly by everyone in all its political, ideological, economic, and organizational essence. But the working people in the foreign trade sector are also confronted with important tasks in this field. Without denying the achievements, its cadres and specialists must show a more militant attitude and a greater sense of responsibility in resolving the problems of the economy. Some nonfulfillment in production must not serve as a justification to conceal shortcomings. More responsibility and adroitness are required.

The 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum stressed that increased economic efficiency is attained through a better utilization of the material and technical base, and by further tightening the regimen of thrift in the utilization of material and monetary assets. It is the duty of all the party organs and organizations to create a broader concept of thrift among all the workers, cadres, and specialists in all fields, to stimulate their creative thinking in resolving increasingly more complex economic, technical, and technological problems.

[ideopolitical, organizational, technical, and scientific measures must aim at the extension of norms and at the establishment and implementation of technical norms everywhere. These measures must also aim at the wider replacement of raw materials everywhere, but particularly in agriculture, trade, transportation, and so forth.]

The further simplification of construction in the projects scheduled for the current year and those scheduled for the coming year, the reduction in construction time, and the acceleration of the commissioning of projects constitute important tasks for the workers in the construction sector and investing enterprises. The elimination of the shortcomings in this direction requires increased control on the part of investors, as well as on the part of planning and financial organs, in order to achieve the highest possible degree of efficiency for every lek that has been invested. It is the duty of these organs to bar the way to all excessive or premature investments.

We have a strong economy with great reserves and the potential for further development and progress. As Comrade Ramiz Alia said during his visits in Fieri District, regarding the utilization of these reserves and the implementation of the tasks set out by the 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum," ... it is essential that we respond to the people, to the masses with more intelligent and adroit work. The great initiatives of the masses must be supported and guided correctly through a perfect method of work and perfect organization." Guided by this instruction, it is the duty of the party organizations to elaborate well and concretely the directives and instructions of the plenum to the mass of the workers and cooperatives, to the cadres and specialists to make them conscious of the great importance of their implementation. The implementation of the tasks in this field, too, requires that the party should be totally mobilized and in the lead to inspire the masses and launch them in daily actions. Comrade Enver teaches us that "the fate of the plan's fulfillment is determined by the workers class, the cooperativist peasantry, all the working people of our country, and always under the party's correct leadership." Strong reliance on the vanguard workers, on the advanced experience and initiatives, on the achievements of science, and on the scientific thinking of the cadres and specialists at all levels constitute the greatest reserve in raising the efficiency of the economy.

Being guided at all times by Comrade Enver's teaching that the questions of organization and management constitute one of the most decisive links in furthering the work everywhere, the perfecting of a revolutionary method and style at work is an important factor in implmenting the tasks set out by the 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum. This means that all cadres should show a sense of personal and collective responsibility, competent management, a militant pace and dynamism, and selfless work, and that they should depart from general phraseology, justifications, and simple statements of facts known to all. Militancy is irreconcilable with justifications, the avoidance of difficulties, bureaucratic procrastinations, and tardiness in implementing the tasks that have been set out and the valuable proposals of the working masses. The plenum has instructed that in resolving problems we must be characterized by a militant spirit, optimism, and boldness.

A revolutionary method and style of work cannot be understood without a tightening of discipline and control in everything pertaining to the implementation of tasks and decisions. A real change is required in this respect, not in words but in deeds, with tireless and militant work. The plenum therefore instructed that we should set in motion the entire system of controls, in all its forms and ways. In addition to the control by party organizations and state control, worker control must also be strengthened everywhere.

Our working masses, with the communists in the lead, are aware that the tasks posed by the 12th AWP Central Committee Plenum are a consequence of the ever growing demands of the party and of the situations imposed on us by the savage imperialist and revisionist blockade and encirclement.

Therefore, applying the principle of self-reliance as well as possible, and united more strongly than ever around the AWP Central Committee led by Comrade Ramiz Alia, the working masses and the communists will work in a revolutionary spirit to fulfill the tasks of the current year and of the entire 7-year period here nearby, thus honoring the immortal deed of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

ROLE OF ECONOMISTS IN PLANNED ECONOMY

AU241736 Tirana BRUCA E PARTISE in Albanian No 6, Jun 85 pp 19-22

[Petro Dode article in section on "Problems of Intensive Development Relying Fully on Our Own Forces": "Efforts to Raise the Role of Economists in the Planned Management of the Economy"]

[Excerpt] In the course of implementing the decisions set out by the Eighth AWP Congress and the tasks set out by recent AWP Central Committee plenums, economists in our own district of Shkoder are playing an important role in raising the level of the planning and management of the economy, particularly in raising production efficiency. They have been engaged in various studies to discover and to rationally utilize internal reserves, to raise labor productivity, to strengthen the regimen of thrift, to further increase socialist accumulation, and so forth.

There is now better coordination between technological and economic thinking. This has resulted in the constant elevation of the major indicators of economic development in the district. Thus, for example, compared with 1980 the overall social product in 1984 increased 30.7 percent, an average annual growth of 7 percent, or 3 times higher than the average population growth rate. Despite the difficulties caused by the prolonged drought and some raw material and electricity shortages in 1984, the average social product increased 5.4 percent compared with 1983: industrial production increased 7.9 percent, agricultural production 1.2 percent, and labor productivity in industry 6.7 percent, accounting for 86 percent of the increase in overall industrial production. During the first 4 months of the current year, despite the numerous difficulties created by the heavy snowfall and low temperatures, some considerable results were achieved in the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the planned tasks concerning industrial production, mine workings, construction, exports, labor productivity, budget incomes, and so forth. All these achievements also incorporate the efforts of specialists at every level of production, organization, and management, including those of various economic specialities. It must be stated, however, that the role of the economists does not correspond properly with the present demands of intensive development relying entirely on our own forces, and that economic thinking is still not properly heard throughout the production activity of our people.

Economists Can Play a Greater Role Than Hitherto in the Knowledge and Implementation of the Economic Goals of Socialism and the Party's Economic Policy

Comrade Enver Hoxha teaches us that knowledge of the objective economic laws of socialism and of the party's economic policy, which rests on the demands of these laws, enables us to penetrate into the very essence of socioeconomic manifestations, to draw conclusions, and to determine and implement concrete measures for the development of the economy, and for its scientific and efficient management. Moreover, he appreciates the conscious application of these laws in accordance with the goals of the party and of the socialist state as a specific train of socialism and stresses: "Herein lies also one of the great superiorities of the socialist system, which ensures development of the economy and culture for the benefit of the working masses" (Enver Hoxha, "Report to the Eighth AWP Congress" pp 112-113).

An intensive study of these teachings shows clearly that knowledge of the economic laws of socialism and the application of their demands constitute an absolute necessity at all times. But the current stage of development and the situations in which this development is taking place highlight this even more, making it an imperative. The need to solve the problem of our economy's current and future development under the conditions of the application of the principle of relying entirely on our own forces and in order to defeat the savage imperialist and revisionist blockade and encirclement, has highlighted a number of questions related to the need for as profound a knowledge as is possible and for the highly efficient utilization of all human, material, and financial resources and reserves in order to achieve a rapid pace in the country's socioeconomic development.

These are naturally great party problems affecting all working people, cadres, and specialists, but a considerable role in this field is played by the economists, and it is necessary that they should play an even more important role in this than hitherto. It is up to them, more than anyone else, to study these questions profoundly, always taking into consideration the demands of the operation of the economic laws of socialism and always implementing them consciously. As practice has confirmed, it is impossible to manage the economy well, it is impossible to tackle well the problems that may arise, unless the laws of its development are studied thoroughly, and unless their demands are borne in mind in every activity. It is for this reason that throughout the activity of the economists, a proper knowledge, study, and application of the economic laws of socialism, and of the party's economic line and policy, which rest on the demands of these laws, should play a major role and should be in the forefront of the party's work in this direction, because the economists rank among the most specialised people in the party in the field of the scientific and highly efficient management of our socialist economy.

As a result of the comprehensive work that the party has carried out and continues to carry out in this field, there is now in our district a more profound and fuller knowledge of the demands of the economic laws of socialism, and of the absolute necessity of using them in a coordinated manner. Solicitude is being shown to ensure that communists view these problems more clearly and make efforts to acquaint other working people with the demands of these laws. This knowledge has been and is being increasingly better accompanied by a fulfillment of tasks. Economists and financiers are now better than ever before engaged in resolving some considerable problems pertaining to the fulfillment of the planned tasks, extended reproduction, the pace of advancement, and the proportions between branches and sub-branches, as well as to all the other qualitative indicators of economic development.

MALILE ATTENDS EGYPTIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU241151 Tirana ATA in English 1040 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Tirana, July 24 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of Egypt, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Abourie Soliman Metvalli gave a reception yesterday evening.

Attending the reception were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, the minister of foreign trade Shane Korbeci, the chairman of the Executive Committee of Tirana District People's Council Jashar Menzelxhiu, the vice-minister of education and culture, Nazim Skuqi, deputies to the People's Assembly, working people of science, culture, art, press and other guests. Present were also heads and functionaries of diplomatic representatives accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

[illegible] 25 Jul 80 [illegible]

[illegible] ON VISIT OF GREEK PM [illegible]

[illegible] Dinner Speech

ATH0725Z Delta [illegible] in Bulgarian 25 Jul 80 pp. 1, 2

[Speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov at official dinner given in the house on 25 July in Athens by Greek President Konstantin Karamanlis]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, esteemed Mr Prime Minister, ladies and gentlemen. It is with a feeling of sincere emotion that we stepped on Greek territory today. It is a pleasant duty for me, on my own behalf and on behalf of the officials accompanying me, to express our most sincere gratitude for the invitation addressed to us to visit your country, for the cordial welcome and for the kind hospitality you are extending to us.

In the last 10 years we have established a very good tradition to hold regular meetings with the leaders of the Republic of Greece, to discuss problems of mutual interest, and to seek ways and means of further developing Bulgarian-Greek relations. The meaning of these meetings has always been one and the same -- to uncover ever growing, new opportunities for expanding and intensifying bilateral cooperation in various sectors.

We have always been guided by the conviction that contacts on a high level are contributing directly to the consolidation of the atmosphere of mutual confidence and good-neighborly relations between our two peoples. Permit me to express the hope, esteemed Mr President, that during your term of office this tradition will be continued and expanded. Our first meeting today means resuming in this respect. I take advantage of the opportunity once more to congratulate you on your election to this highest-ranking state office and to wish you health and fruitful work for the well-being and prosperity of the Greek people.

Our bilateral relations were always based on a series of positive factors -- such as geographical proximity, great traditions, and mutual interests. In recent years our common stands and views on a number of questions pertaining to the situation in the Balkans and to the international situation as a whole were added to these already existing factors. Such facts undoubtedly exert a favorable effect upon our political, economic, trade, and cultural relations.

In assessing our achievements we can note with satisfaction that our joint efforts are producing good results. Regular contacts are taking place between state, political, and public figures of both countries. Trade and economic relations are developing, despite our common assessment that there are still undiscovered and unutilized opportunities existing in this respect. Our cultural and scientific cooperation is enriched by new forms and new trends. Tourist, sports, and other relations have become desirable and useful events of everyday life. I hope that you will agree that we are now better acquainted with each other and that our cooperation is more fruitful today. We are facing further progress along this path.

Esteemed Mr President: Mankind is indeed facing numerous problems. The questions the peoples are confronted with and the issues they have to resolve are quite varied. They include economic, political, social, ecological, and other problems. All of them are important -- I would even say, vitally important. However, there are things that are more important then anything else today. At the present moment of history the most important task is to save peace. Life on earth and the fate of all mankind depend upon the question of whether we will be able to restrain those who are aggressive and warmongering.

Both the Bulgarian and Greek peoples, the European, and all other nations in the world know from their own experience that war is a great misfortune. In addition, our peoples are aware of the deadly outcome of any possible future war. It is our profound conviction that whenever we speak of the defense of peace, there can be no difference between great and small nations. The preservation of peace is the sacred right of every human being; it must be the concern and cause of everyone.

It is true that certain positive, new factors have recently appeared in the political situation. This, however, by no means implies that the causes of the existing tension have been removed. Certain reactionary circles are making dangerous attempts to disrupt the military-strategic balance between East and West to their own advantage, so that they, from a position of strength, can impose their will upon other countries and nations. The efforts to militarize outer space represent a particular danger in this respect, since the implementation of this goal is likely to open a new field and a new stage in the arms race with disastrous consequences for peace.

This is why there is no more important and responsible task today than preventing this danger, bringing back the policy of detente, and stopping the arms race. To preserve the balance of forces and to prevent any militarization of outer space, to restrict and limit nuclear and other types of weapons, and last but not least, to eliminate once for all the tremendous quantities of accumulated weapons -- this is the method, this is the path along which we can and must proceed if we wish the danger of the conflagration of a new nuclear war to be confined to the backyard of history.

The relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hellenic Republic represent an incontestable confirmation of the fact that differences in political systems cannot and should not be an obstacle to mutual relations and communication between peoples. Our country unrelentingly and irrevocably demonstrates its adherence to the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. We have declared on several occasions our constant and unchanging striving for understanding and for honest relations of cooperation on the basis of equal rights with all countries and peoples who wish such cooperation. Loyal to its consistent, principled foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue in the future to support all initiatives likely to contribute to the consolidation of peace and security.

Esteemed Mr President: As a Balkan, socialist state, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is working with energetic efforts and a purposeful approach to consolidate positive processes and trends in the Balkans, to consolidate peace and security in this area. I have declared on several previous occasions that we have no territorial claims against any neighboring country. We do not interfere in the domestic affairs of anyone, and we think that this is the oasis upon which relations among Balkan states can and must be built. Our irrevocable goal is that the atmosphere of good-neighborly relations, understanding, and mutual advantageous cooperation should definitely establish itself on the Balkan Peninsula.

We are convinced that an exceptionally great contribution toward this goal would be made by the implementation of the idea of transforming the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons. Bulgaria highly appreciates the stand of the Hellenic Republic in support of this idea.

Dear friends, the talks that we started today will continue. I am convinced that we will achieve good agreements, that with joint efforts we will find opportunities to map out measures for the further consolidation and expansion of Bulgarian-Greek relations in various sectors. This is the will of our peoples, this is the requirement of our time -- to construct the peaceful future of both Bulgaria and Greece with understanding and cooperation.

I would like to propose a toast:

-- To the comprehensive prosperity of the Balkan Republic;

-- To understanding, peace, and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe, and the world;

-- To your health, esteemed Mr President;

-- To your health, esteemed Mr Prime Minister;

-- To the health of all of you, ladies and gentlemen!

Zhivkov-Papandreou Hold Talks

AU2408021 Sofia BTA in English 1828 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Athens, July 23 (BTA) -- This morning State Council President Todor Zhivkov and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou opened official talks. The two leaders conferred for nearly five hours, mainly extended by an interpreter.

Late in the afternoon the session resumed with the participation, on the Bulgarian side, of Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the State Council and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, Mr Georgi Dshagarov, vice president of the State Council, Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The Greek side was represented by Mr Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, minister of foreign affairs, by Mr Ierasimos Arsenis, minister of national economy, finance and merchant shipping, and by Mr Katsios Papoulias, second minister of foreign affairs.

In a constructive spirit and friendly atmosphere, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andreas Papandreou discussed a wide range of questions of mutual interest. They expressed satisfaction with the promotion of bilateral cooperation in the fields of politics, economics, trade and culture.

The two sides are firmly resolved to persevere in this development of Bulgaro-Greek relations in the future. They considered new forms and ways to diversify and expand bilateral cooperation so that to make it still more full-fledged and efficient. The two leaders expressed their sincere desire for the utilization of the available opportunities, especially in the economic sphere.

Profound conviction was expressed that this upgrade development of Bulgaro-Greek relations is a common contribution by the two countries to confidence, security, and cooperation in the Balkans. At the same time, the sides condemned the attempted interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states by those forces who are not happy with the positive developments in the region of the Balkans and who would like to destablize the situation in the region. In the common conviction, these attempts will miscarry. The two sides reiterated their preparedness to work towards the practical realization of the idea on the denuclarisation of the Balkans.

Mr Todor Zhivkov set forth the Bulgarian position that a settlement of the Cyprus question must necessarily guarantee the independence, the sovereignty, the territorial integrity and the non-alignment of Cyprus and respect the interests of both Greek and Turkish Cypriots. It was observed that this requires the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the removal of foreign military bases from the island.

They also considered a number of other international issues. The conviction was voiced that the current strained international situation calls for concerted actions from all peace-loving forces to avert the nuclear threat, to prevent the militarization of outer space. These stands must engage one in honest dialogue consistent with the principles of parity and equal security.

Mr Todor Zhivkov invited Greek President Christos Sartzetakis and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to visit Bulgaria at their convenience. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The times of the visits will be specified through diplomatic channels.

Zhivkov Returns From Visit

AU241941 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov's official visit to Greece at the invitation of President Khristos Sartzetakis has ended. He returned home today.

CITIZEN RETURNS AFTER STAY AT ISTANBUL CONSULATE

AU241911 Sofia BTA in English 1911 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Sofia, July 24 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian national Aleksandur Marinov Talianov, who spent 110 days under the protection of the Bulgarian General Consulate in Istanbul, returned to Bulgaria as a result of the agreement reached between the Bulgarian and Turkish authorities and his own freely expressed desire to return to his country.

TALKS HELD WITH INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

AU231357 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 23 Jul 85

["Bulgaro-Indonesian Parliamentary Talks" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 23 (BTA) -- There are no disputes in the relations between Bulgaria and Indonesia and this favours the development of mutual cooperation in different spheres. This is the opinion of Mr. Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly and Dr. Harjanto Sumodisastro [spelling as received], deputy chairman of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly, who arrived here yesterday at the head of a parliamentary delegation.

At today's official talks the two delegations exchanged information about the socio-economic development of Bulgaria and Indonesia and about the structure and activities of the two parliaments. Mr. Atanas Dimitrov told about the role of the supreme body of people's rule in the social sphere and about its importance in the process of extending the democratic rights of the people. The deputy chairman of the Bulgarian parliament dwelled upon the peaceful foreign policy of this country, directed towards strengthening of peace and security on the planet, towards the development of mutually advantageous cooperation among all countries and peoples, regardless of the differences in their social systems.

The guests showed interest in the economic development of this country and in the possibilities for trade, economic and especially for techno-scientific cooperation, in respect to which both sides agreed the conditions are favorable.

CSSR-EGYPT COOPERATION PACT FOR 1985-87 SIGNED

LD241726 Prague CTK in English 1640 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Prague July 24 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak-Egyptian cooperation in culture, science, education, film, information media, and sport will be further developed under the 1985-87 protocol on this cooperation, signed here today. The document was signed by deputy foreign ministers Roman Narozny of Czechoslovakia and Taha al-Majdub of Egypt.

During its stay in Czechoslovakia, the Egyptian delegation was received by First Deputy Foreign Minister Jindrich Rehorek, Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda, Rector of Charles University Zdenek Ceska, Czech Deputy Minister of Culture Josef Svagera, Vice-President of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences Josef Riman, and director general of Czechoslovakia film Jiri Purs.

THREE SENTENCED FOR SMUGGLING RELIGIOUS ITEMS

AU242023 Paris AFP in English 1836 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Vatican City, July 24 (AFP) -- A Czechoslovak court has sentenced three Slovaks to between two and five years in prison for trying to bring 400 crucifixes, 200 rosaries, and some chalices into Czechoslovakia from Poland last February, Radio Vatican said here today.

The radio, quoting the Communist Party newspaper VYCHODSLOVENSKE NOVINY of eastern Slovakia, said Gejza Sandor, Juraj Milenky and Pavel Badzo were found guilty of "crimes against the interests of the socialist state." They were given five years and six months, four years and six months and two years and two months respectively. The three men tried to cross the frozen border river Dunajec.

HOFFMAN RECEIVES TUNISIAN TRADE UNION GROUP

LD202151 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received in Prague today the official delegation of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor, which is in the CSSR at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

In a friendly talk Sadok Allouche, deputy general secretary of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor, voiced his satisfaction at the experience in the economic and social sphere that the delegation gained during its visit and expressed his sincere admiration of the welfare guarantees and high standard of living of the working people provided by the advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia. At the same time, he paid tribute to the part played by the trade unions in building society.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann recalled the difficult conditions under which the trade unions frequently operate in capitalist and certain developing countries, and stressed the full support and solidarity of members of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and all Czechoslovak working people for the efforts of the Tunisian General Federation of Labor to implement the just demands of the Tunisian working people.

At the end of the meeting, the officials of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Tunisian General Federation of Labor agreed on further cooperation measures between both trade union organizations.

HOFFMANN TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRG

LD241542 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by its chairman Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, today ended its visit to the FRG and returned to the CSSR. The visit took place at the invitation of the federal Presidium of the German DGB. Both sides agreed that the visit by our trade union representatives to the FRG is an important step towards improving and strengthening mutual contacts.

'STAR WARS' SEEN AS SOURCE OF 'FAT PROFITS'

LD241627 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] On Monday the British secretary of state for defense, Michael Heseltine, left for Washington for talks with his American counterpart Caspar Weinberger. The same day, immediately after the talks, he returned to London. The purpose of his short excursion is the subject of this commentary presented by Marcela Doleckova, our editor:

The purpose of the visit is clear: to discuss when, under what conditions, or whether at all Great Britian will join the American space militarization program. Although it is not known whether the British secretary was summoned there for a dressing-down, or whether the audience was at his own request, the visit does make one fact quite evident: despite the extremely strong overtures emanating from Washington, London still has not given its final go-ahead. All the cosmic wooing has still not succeeded in persuading London to say yes to the marriage proposal.

When Ronald Reagan first spoke publicly about his space militarization plans a little more than 2 years ago, he pulled out all the demagogic stops to stress the peaceful nature of the plans, citing as proof of this the fact that the results of the research would, of course, be pooled between the United States and those of its allies who went along with the scheme, and -- how generous of them -- with the USSR, too. These days however, Washington is tight-lipped about any sharing of information with the USSR, and all the signs are that it does not intend to let its own allies in on the results of the research either. This is one of the reasons that even such conservative governments as that of Prime Minister Thatcher or Chancellor Kohl are having second thoughts about getting in on the deal. Yet it was just these two West European politicians who were the first to lend at least moral support to Reagan's space militarization plan. Both the British premier and the West German chancellor added that while they agreed to research, they wanted Washington to have talks with Moscow prior to any deployment of the weapons so that the Soviet-American agreement of 1972 would not be violated.

But -- and this is only one of the many buts about this token gesture of the plan -- Washington is managing to conduct the talks in such a way that they are getting nowhere, and they would do likewise if the space weapons were already being produced. This is borne out both by recent history as well as by the statements by American Secretary of Defense Weinberger himself. He has said many times that since space research is so expensive, it would be shortsighted not to put the results into practice.

Heseltine's talks yesterday with Weinberger did not focus on the danger the American plan represents for the world; instead they revolved around what Britian stands to gain from the deal, how much money Britain might be able to make out of the plan.

Yesterday Michael Heseltine told journalists quite clearly that London would not be a subcontractor to Washington, which is exactly how Washington views participation by Britain or anyone else, of course.

The same impression was gleaned by Horst Teltschik, Chancellor Kohl's adviser, on his recent visit to Washington. He was accompnied to the United States by officials of the big West German arms manufacturers, who gave a rather more enthusiastic analysis of the visit. Why? Well, West German, and not only West German, arms manufacturers have a much more favorable view of Reagan's plan to militarize space simply because they rightly see it as a source of fat profits. The arms manufacturers are not interested in the fact that the militarization of space represents a qualitatively greater threat to the world. All they are interested in is the profits.

The dangers of the space militarization plan were recently highlighted by, for example, Professor Hans-Peter Duerr, a leading scientist at the Max Planck Institute for Physics and Astrophysics in Munich. Speaking to experts in this field, he showed how fanciful the American notion of a protective umbrella really is, and went on to say that peace cannot be ensured by force but only by political means. The problem here is that the political will in Washington is lacking. The United States expects the militarization of space to provide it with corresponding superiority, and the arms manufacturers are lining up to rake in the profits.

HUSAK GREETS ORTEGA ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD181943 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, leader of the revolution and president of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the sixth anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist revolution. The telegram expresses the full solidarity of the Czechoslovak people with the brave struggle of the people of Nicaragua, who are fighting in difficult conditions for the preservation and strengthening of the gains of the revolution against the aggressive attacks of imperialist circles of the United States, which threaten the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of the country.

The telegram emphasizes that the CSSR will continue to support the Republic of Nicaragua in this struggle. It also expresses the conviction that the relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity of both countries and the peoples of the CSSR and Nicaragua will continue to develop successfully.

ANTI-CSCE PROPAGANDA SEEN IN KIEL MAYOR CASE

LD242036 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The Passport Control Department in Zelezna Ruda discovered during the evening of 19 July, when dealing with a coach tour of West German tourists returning from their stay in the CSSR that the mayor of Kiel, Guenter Schmidt-Brodersen, and his wife and daughter had no travel documents. According to the valid regulations, therefore, the Guenter Schmidt-Brodersen family was given the opportunity to obtain replacement travel documents at the FRG representation office in the CSSR. After handling the necessary formalities at that office, the Schmidts departed for the FRG on 24 July.

It is therefore somewhat peculiar that this banal event was immediately misused by the West German newspaper KIELER NACHRICHTEN for unfounded conjectures from which the West German reader was supposed to conclude that the Kiel mayor was quite unreasonably harassed and even imprisoned in the CSSR.

The question arises as to why these evident fabrications, which spoil the mutual relations between the two states, are being publicized now. Obviously, it is an action of the forces that wish to provide unhealthy emotions at a time when the entire world public commemorates the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Helsinki CSCE.

MANY EMIGRES BEG TO RETURN AFTER LIVING IN WEST

AU240939 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVA in Slovak on 23 July carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by Marek Jansky entitled "Free of Illusions About Life in a Capitalist State; the Fate of Those Who Have Betrayed and Emigrated." Jansky begins by quoting in full a letter by "humble and desperate Jiri P.," who appeals to unspecified "esteemed comrades" "humbly and most respectfully to take mercy on me and my family" and to "cancel the verdict of 'undesirable' in connection with my petition for amnesty and enable me to return to my family." "I beg you most humbly to save me," the letter says, "and there will be no person more grateful than I in the world. I am willing to prove my gratitude to you in any manner whatsoever."

Jansky than states that such letters are often received by the CSSR embassies abroad from people "who left our fatherland illegally and, after acquiring an objective opin- about life in the Western states, want to return to Socialist Czechosolvakia. Understandably," Jansky adds, "we erect no triumphal arches for these people after their return; but so far we have enabled those who show true repentance to return to their fatherland, their families, and the work for which they are qualified."

Jansky notes that the most frequent reason for emigration is marriage troubles or a longing for an adventurous and idle life, and that some sober up from their illusions about life in a capitalist state after a few months, others after a year or two. Jansky then describes the case of an emigre who emigrated three times because of an unhappy marriage, quoting him as saying: "I saw the only solution in flight, although today I realize that this was silly. One cannot flee from oneself and one's personal problems even if one goes to the other end of the world." Jansky then quotes this man on the joyless life of emigres in refugee camps, on the hopeless search for work, and on the resignation that finally leads emigres to petition the CSSR authorities to be permitted to return.

Describing another case of a younger emigre, Jansky quotes him on the interrogations he had been subjected to in the FRG about his military service and the functionaries in his native region, and on the hopeless job searches of a number of other emigres (listed by name). This man is quoted as saying that his co-emigres tried to dissuade him from returning to the CSSR by telling him he would go to prison; but that his own family in the CSSR was right in telling him in their letters that he would not. "After my return they drew up a protocol with me, and I could go back to my family and to my work. Nobody openly reproaches me for emigrating," the man is quoted as saying.

Jansky continues by describing the case of a young woman expecting a married's man's baby who emigrated together with this man to Austria in order to evade payments for his children from the first marriage. The girl is quoted on the difficulties of families with small children under emigre conditions, on her friend's vain search for work, and on her final resolve to return to the CSSR.

Finally, Jansky cites another case where a mother persuaded her son not to return to the CSSR from a trip to Italy; after a few days in a refugee camp in Latina, Jansky says, the son decided to ask the CSSR embassy in Rome to help him return even without his mother.

Jansky concludes by reiterating that personal reasons cause some citizens to emigrate; that emigration is no way to resolve personal problems; and that "a person must really be at the end of his physical and mental tether to write a letter like the one quoted at the beginning of this article, a letter that was recently addressed to our mission in West Berlin. At the same time, the writer of the letter allowed himself to be used to make a heckling statement against our country in the Western press. At that time the Western security people needed him; that is why they fostered his hope of a better and more carefreee life in the capitalist world that he dreamt of. Since he is no longer of any use to them against us, he finds himself back among the other emigres, free of all illusions. The only thing that remains with him is his longing to return to his fatherland, his family, and his children. That is why the lot of these people should be a sufficient warning to those who toy with the idea of treason and emigration," Jansky concludes.

IAEA PHYSICIST, FAMILY DEFECT TO FRG 9 JULY

AU241108 Vienna KURIER in German 24 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] A highly qualified GDR physicist who worked at the IAEA in Vienna defected on 9 July with his family to the FRG. Officially, 46-year-old Peter Adler is "on vacation" with his family. But even at the IAEA the possibility is now no longer excluded that Dr Adler will not return to his post.

The latest position held by the GDR physicist in Vienna was his position as head of the IAEA department for "Procurement for Technical Aid Programs."

KRENZ ADDRESSES YOUTH DELEGATION TO MOSCOW GAMES

LD242127 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Immediately prior to its departure to the 12th World Festival games in Moscow, the GDR delegation met today for a meeting of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and friendship. At the Wilhelm-Pieck Youth College at the Bogensee the delegation was officially bid farewell on this occasion by Egon Krenz, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary. He conveyed most cordial greetings from Erich Honecker and from the party and state leadership, which wished the 500 participants in the festival an enjoyable time.

Delegation leader Eberhard Aurich expressed the delegation's pleasure at travelling to the Soviet capital as representatives of a nation of peace and youth. This is a further catalyst of preparations for the 11th SED Congress through new deeds in the Ernst-Thaelmann appeal, the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council said. It will be possible in Moscow to prove to the whole world that youth and socialism belong together in the GDR. The most important task is to help expand the coalition of reason against the danger of nuclear war. The FDJ and Komsomol stand together in the first rank of those who support this.

Eberhard Aurich added that friendship with the USSR, the strongest peace power in the world, gives us confidence in the future. He strongly affirmed solidarity and alliance with the young fighters for national liberation and independence, above all of South Africa and Nicaragua. The festival delegates are to leave for the USSR tonight from the Berlin East train section.

ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL OFFICIAL MEETS MARJAI, KAPOLYI

AU241600 Rome ANSA in English 1550 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] (ANSA) Budapest, July 24 -- Plans to increase industrial cooperation between Italy and Hungary were analyzed here during visit to Budapest by a delegation from "IRI", the Italian state-run industrial consortium.

IRI President Romano Prodi had a series of meetings with local economic and political leaders including Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi.

IRI is interested in making a concrete contribution to efforts to bring greater balance to Italo-Hungarian trade and to bolster the already intense cooperation between IRI companies and Hungarian firms in other countries. This cooperation has already proved highly fruitful in the energy field.

In this context was to be seen the Ansaldo-Ganz accord to build electric power plants in Nigeria, a joint venture between Grandi Motori Trieste and Transelektro for electric diesel plants in Greece and an accord between Dalmine and Transelektro for a power station in India.

Discussion also revolved around a joint Italo-Hungarian project to work on the underground transport system in Athens, Greece and Medellin, Colombia.

A series of meetings between Italian and Hungarian companies will be scheduled for September to detail possible joint projects.

LAZAR BRIEFED BY GROSZ DURING BUDAPEST VISIT

LD231005 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] On a 1-day visit in the capital, the chairman of the government is being briefed about the development of Budapest. Gyorgy Lazar was received at the Budapest HSWP Committee by Karoly Grosz, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the party committee; and Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Budapest council. Karoly Grosz briefed the guest about the political, social and economic life of Budapest, as well as the activity of the Budapest party organizations; Zoltan Szepvolgyi briefed him on urban development tasks.

After the discussion, Gyorgy Lazar will call on the BHG telecommunications enterprise and will also visit the telephone factory.

SEJM SESSION BEGINS 2-DAY PROCEEDINGS 24 JULY

Gucwa Opens Session

LD214344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Sejm proceedings, planned for 2 days, started an hour ago. Over to our reporter Antoni Mielniczuk:

Welcome. The agenda of the 2-day sitting of parliament amounts to six extensive items. Referring to the recent July holiday, Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, in his address opening the proceedings said, among other things, that the last 5 years have been a period of acute crisis but also of great opportunity. The significance of the achievements of the Sejm of the eighth term of office is determined by three characteristic matters: overcoming and emerging from a deep socioeconomic crisis; creating lasting legal bases for renewal and economic reform; and construction and development of the idea of national accord together with its institutional forms shaped during that period. The marshal declared that the Polish nation is faced with new tasks and objectives: efficient use of great human and material potential; development of modern industry capable of competing in world markets; achievement of food self-sufficiency; and sensible use of the democratic institutions of the system.

After the opening address, Deputy Jan Kaminski took the floor and presented as the first point on the agenda a draft opinion on the selection of a variant of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan concepts. He reminded deputies that the document was one of three submitted for broad public consultation. Presenting observations from deputies and Sejm commissions, the rapporteur deputy stated that the majority of declarations favor the second variant of the plan concepts, although some commissions see more advantageous solutions in the third variant. Speaking of ways to correctly define the main directions of development for the country, Jan Kaminski emphasized that a solid knowledge of the starting point, the socioeconomic base, is needed. In this context the speaker presented the conditions of creation and effects of implementation so far of the 3-year plan for 1983-85.

Next, against this background the speaker discussed the main conditions for development processes in the coming 5-year period. He pointed out such factors as the minute possibilities of an increase in the population of people of a productive age; the small-scale growth in deliveries of raw materials and components; and the burdensome problem of so-called continued investment projects.

The Sejm proceedings are continuing.

NIK Chairman on Economic Tasks

LD241346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] First, over to our Sejm reporter Antoni Mielniczuk:

The Sejm proceedings today are devoted to economic matters. In her speech Deputy Krystyna Jandy-Jendroska presented observations and conclusions from the deputies' debate on government reports on the realization of the state budget and the central financial plans for 1984, and also on a report on the implementation of the national socioeconomic plan in 1983 and 1984.

She pointed out the increase in the national income and the positive results in agriculture, at the same time speaking of many shortcomings in the functioning of the economy.

Discussing the realization of the budget, the deputy emphasized the need to reduce budget subsidies, introduce a more consistent taxation system, and decisively restrict budget indebtedness to the National Bank of Poland.

The deputy discussed the issue of balancing the population's financial income and expenditures, emphasizing the excess of the plan assumptions both on the side of expenditures and income. Speaking of the balance of payments, she drew attention to the nonrealization of the planned income from exports.

The chairman of the Supreme Control Chamber [NIK], Tadeusz Hupalowski, presented an assessment of the realization of the budget and the financial situation of the state in connection with the implementation of the economic tasks last year. In accordence with the role of the NIK, he primarily emphasized negative phenomena. He stressed that as a result of the continuing deficit in the state budget, the budget debt to the National Bank of Poland amounted to more than 14 percent of the total amount of budget revenues. As these credits are interest-free and have no fixed repayment date, it somewhat weakens the activity in the field of restoring budget equilibrium.

The speaker pointed out that the growth in sales in industry was, to a large extent, a consequence of price rises. Inspections have shown that of those examined, 44 percent of prices applied in 1983 and the first 6 months of 1984 were set in contravention of the regulations on the principles of determining justified costs. Indicating that the magnitude of last year's increases in official prices, fees, and tariffs were moderate, The NIK chairman emphasized, however, that the detachment of some prices from the true prime costs is not conducive to growth in the efficiency of enterprises availing themselves of subsidies. Undertakings to improve manufacturing processes and design of goods, as well as to reduce the consumption of materials, power, and labor expenditure, were also insufficient in 1984.

Among the most urgent problems requiring solution the speaker included retarding the spiral of unwarranted pay increases, countering growing currency depreciation, and restoring market equilibrium.

Deputies on Economy, Culture

LD241856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Report on Sejm session by correspondent Zbigniew Krajewski]

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I will now report on those people who have just spoken in the discussion of our economy.

Deputy Kazimierz Zmuda said that matters pertaining to modernization and gradual agglomeration [stopniowa aglomeracja] as well as transportation issues should be duly taken into account in the premises relating to Silesia's development.

Deputy Stanislaw Rostworowski, with no party affiliation but belonging to the Christian Social Association [ChSS], said that 1984 had been beneficial for the country's economy but that the level of national income achieved at the end of the year was still lower than that achieved in 1978. However, the implementation of the main provisions of the 3-year plan seemed to be guaranteed. Speaking on expenditures from the state budget, the deputy stressed that it is growing at a faster rate than the state budget's income. This is the reason for the increasing budget deficit. On behalf of the ChSS deputies club, Rostworowski said that its members will vote in favor of the motion approving the government's accounts.

Deputy Adolf Piszczek, speaking on the investments program contained in the central annual plan's provisions and in the variants of the national socioeconomic plan, underscored the importance of fulfilling smoothly and in a timely manner those undertakings that supply water to the country for the proper functioning of all of the economy's branches.

Deputy Jozef Serafin said that the gradual resolution of problems in this economic sector is provided for in the draft plan. Farmers want to believe that what has been written here will be implemented and that thanks to this it will be possible to make another step in the direction of trying to achieve food self-sufficiency.

In his speech Deputy Mieczyslaw Tarnawa touched on the ties between the economy and culture. He stated that the main and strategic aims of culture and art must be taken in hand and continued. The tasks of culture and art must be viewed within the context of the implementation of the socioeconomic plan.

Deputy Jozef Gorniak emphasized that a consistent improvement in management efficiency, the implementation of programs, and cutting material waste and the amount of energy used (?in) production, while simultaneously seeing that the quality of output improves and that there is better labor organization, were the key to the fulfillment of the plan's aims.

This signified the end of the list of speakers.

The following were approved: reports on the fulfillment last year of the state budget, the credits plan, the balance of payments, the national socioeconomic plan, the fund for the development of culture, and the professional incentives scheme.

The Sejm approved the government's accounts for 1984 and the government report on the state of implementng the savings program last year.

TU, Other Decrees Passed

LD241924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Report on Sejm session by correspondent Zbigniew Krajewski]

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. The PPR Sejm has just completed its deliberations. It has adopted a resolution in which it has taken the second variant of the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan as the basis for drawing up that plan. This variant creates opportunities for accelerating the achievement of the level of consumption per inhabitant envisaged in the first variant by almost a year. It should be added that this acceleration is envisaged for the final 2 years of the plan. Increasing imports and ensuring the servicing of debts require that a policy of activating exports and increasing the effectiveness of exports be implemented. To increase exports it is necessary to have growth in the economy's production capabilities and an improvement in the quality and modernity of output.

The resolution also postulates the need to streamline constructiondesign and performance and to reduce the consumption of materials so as to increase the number of apartments available for occupancy. The Sejm has recommended that these possibilities be reexamined after the first 2 or 3 years of the plan. Increasing the resources allocated for housing construction signifies, however, a restriction in the outlay set aside for the development of certain industrial branches, including those that produce market goods.

Because of this it is necessary to increase the population's participation in financing the costs needed for the maintenance, repair, and construction of apartments.

The draft decree on amending the decree dated 8 October 1982 and on amending certain other decrees that define trade union rights was then presented to the Sejm by Deputy Stanislaw Gabrielski of the PZPR for its decision. He stressed that this is a legal act of particular importance for the country's political system. Thus it comes as no surprise that now, as before, there is great social interest in legislative changes.

The speaker recalled that the decree on trade unions had stemmed from the Ninth PZPR Congress program and that in these matters it took the constructive values of the August [1980] agreements into account. It referred to the rich traditions of the trade union movement and to its bitter experiences.

Deputy Gabrielski stressed that the new unions are becoming more and more often a joint decisionmaker in all matters of essential importance for working people. The strategy of the partnership-based position of the union movement in the state's sociopolitical system is of a permanent nature. The present amendment's aim is to increase the rights enjoyed by the trade unions.

The deputy, on behalf of the Commission for Social Policy, Health, and Physical Culture and of the Commission for Legislative Work proposed that the decree on amending the decree on trade unions and certain other decrees be passed.

Discussion then commenced with five deputies rising to speak. The Sejm then approved the decree on amending the decree on trade unions and certain other decrees.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS PROCESS OF HANDLING COMPLAINTS

LD242234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] A conference has been held at the offices of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of tasks resulting from government decisions concerning ways of dealing with matters in complaints and letters from citizens. Grazyna Zielinska speaks to Brigade General Marian Ryba, under secretary of state in the Council of Ministers:

[Zielinska] In the first 6 months of this year fewer complaints were received than in the first 6 months of last year by the Office of the Council of Ministers, the Sejm Chancellery, and the Council of State. However, all is still not well. What tasks, therefore, result from this for the state administration?

[Ryba] Generally speaking it can be put this way: These tasks are as follows: First, dealing with concrete matters, there cannot be a situation in which any problem where this is not required, where this is not connected with some financial outlay, which we sometimes cannot afford, would not be dealt with -- in short, where competence, goodwill, kindness, and culture are enough to deal with the problem of the citizen. [sentence as heard]

[Zielinska] Speakers in today's debate said that very often people meet with ignorance and even arrogance in administrative offices.

[Ryba] There is still much ignorance, much brutality [as heard] and incompetence. However, one must say that in recent times we have done a lot to ensure that there is as little of this as possible. There are concrete directives, recommendations, and I would even say instructions -- instructions from the government, from the premier himself -- that there are simply cannot be any matter that, in the circumstances of which I have already spoken, would not be dealt with. Quite simply, in such cases the consequences will be borne by those who deal with citizens' problems in such a way. I would add that we already have such situations, that some people have been reprimanded and some even punished for dealing with matters in such a way.

[Zielinska] Let us return, if we may, to the tasks of the state administration.

[Ryba] A most important task is to introduce the relevant general principles based on the complaints that reach us -- complaints, opinions, and letters from citizens -- and discover the causes for such complaints and grievances from citizens. Every official, within the bounds of his duties, must know the law. Unfortunately, as far as knowledge of the law is concerned, things are not all that good in our country. This applies both to citizens and to officials. The citizen should know the law, but the official must know the law, and that is the basic difference between the citizen and the official who is to apply the law.

[Zielinska] Actions are taken so that the administration truly acts as a servant of society and the people.

[Ryba] That is the basic duty of administration, that is what is considered normal; any deviation from this will be considered an infringement of official duties.

YOUTH MEET JARUZELSKI BEFORE MOSCOW FORUM

LD241913 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] A group of young people representing the Polish delegation to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow met Wojciech Jaruzelski today in the Central Committee building. They spoke about the ideas that are the guiding principles of the preparations for the festival. The most important of them is the idea for the need for understanding among the youth of the whole world to build peace and a safe life on earth. The delegates presented some of their social and production initiatives preceeding the festival.

CYPRIOT AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

NC231722 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1500 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Poland has expressed its support for the UN secretary general's initiative on the Cyprus issue and its opposition to the Turkish policy of faits accomplis and divisive actions. This position was outlined by Polish Council of State Chairman Heryk Jablonski while accepting the credentials of Mikhail Serifis as Cypriot ambassador to Poland. Henryk Jablonski also affirmed his country's support for the Cypriot people's struggle to find a just and viable solution based on UN resolutions, nonintervention by foreign troops, and noninterference by outside elements. During his stay in Warsaw, Mikhail Serifis, whose permanent post is in Moscow, signed a Cypriot-Polish cooperation agreement covering the fields of science and education. He also discussed the possibility of strengthening economic exchanges between the two countries.

CC PLENUM CELEBRATES CEAUSESCU ANNIVERSARY

Tribute Paid to Ceausescu

AU241326 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1121 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/7/1985 -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the central party active, devoted to the anniversary of 20 years since the 9th RCP Congress and the election of Nicolae Ceausescu as general secretary of the party, as well as to the fulfillment of the task incumbent upon the party bodies and organizations, upon Communists and all working people in Romania in the fulfillment of the 13th congress resolutions and of the RCP programme took place in Bucharest, on July 24.

The plenary meeting took place in the Republic Palace Hall where the 9th congress had elected Nicolae Ceausescu to the highest leading office in the party on July 24, 1965. The plenary meeting proceedings were opened by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu. The following agenda was unanimously endorsed:

-- The completion of 20 years since the 9th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and since Nicolae Ceausescu's election to the office of party's general secretary.

-- The appeal of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee addressed to Communists, to all working people, to the whole Romanian people on the 20th anniversary of the 9th party congress.

A solemn moment followed: The tribute paid to Nicolae Ceausescu by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania on the anniversary of two decades since the 9th congress of the party. The tribute was presented by Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council. The document was handed over to Nicolae Ceausescu, to powerful cheering of the attendance.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, made an extensive speech in rounding off the plenary meeting.

Appeal Adopted; Speakers Listed

AU242000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/7/1985 -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the central party active, devoted to the anniversary of 20 years since the 9th RCP Congress and the election of Nicolae Ceausescu as general secretary of the party, as well as to the tasks incumbent upon the party bodies and organizations, upon Communists and all working people in Romania in the fulfillment of the programme for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania and its advance to communism took place in Bucharest, on Wednesday, July 24.

Taking the floor were Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Bobu, Lina Ciobanu, Gheorghe Pana, Tamara Dobrin, Ion Ursu, Ludovic Fazekas, Leonard Constantin, heroes of socialist labour, representatives of collectivities of working people in industry and agriculture.

The RCP general secretary was handed over the pledge-taking messages sent on the respective anniversary by county party organizations and the party organization of the capital city.

At the same time, he was conveyed the messages sent on behalf of the working class, of farmers, intellectuals, youth and women, the Army and all categories of working people in Romania, by mass and public organizations.

The plenary meeting adopted the appeal to Communists, to all working people, to the whole people for the implementation of the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP and of the programme for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania and its advance to communism.

At the end of the plenary meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, made a speech.

U.S. ECONOMIC PRESSURE BRINGS DISSIDENT'S RELEASE

AU250726 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 0715 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Rome/ Bucharest -- Romanian writer and dissident Dorin Tudoran yesterday arrived in Rome from Bucharest, accompanied by his wife and daughter. The Romanian authorities had granted him and his family an exit permit because of an economic ultimatum of the U.S. Congress. "I have left my country and know that I will never go back there," said Tudoran upon his arrival in Rome.

AVRAM, CUBAN OFFICIAL VIEW COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES

AU202001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, July 20, 1985 -- The development possibilities of the Romanian-Cuban collaboration in various domains of activity in 1986 and in a longer run, including the joint construction of economic objectives were analyzed during the talk conducted in Bucharest, on July 20 by Ioan Avram, deputy prime minister of Romania, and Manolo Garcia Diaz, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Republic of Cuba, now visiting Romania. They also established ways and means of action apt to help extending the mutually advantageous bilateral commercial exchanges. They fit within the measures and actions established at the latest session in Bucharest and Havana of the joint Romania-Cuban Intergovernment Commission on Economic and Technological and Scientific Collaboration.

The format of the Romanian-Cuban collaboration is ensured by the long-term agreements in force. They refer to sectors of mutual interest, first of all machine building, chemistry, mining, crude extraction and processing, food industry, agriculture, the tapping and turning to account of raw materials and alternate energy resources, as well as some scientific disciplines, like oceanography, medicine, biology and microbiology.

YUGOSLAV TRAINING SHIP VISITS CONSTANTA

AU232002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/7/1985 -- The Yugoslav training ship Galeb called at the port of Constanta on July 23. The same day, Rear Admiral Mile Kandic, accompanied by a group of Yugoslav officers, paid courtesy calls on the mayor of Contanta city and the commander of the Navy. The guests laid a floral wreath at the "Victoria" memorial in Constanta.

SLOVENIA ASSEMBLY VIEWS 1985 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU241734 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The delegates of Slovenia Assembly have paid most attention to the reports of the executive council of economic trends in the first half of the year and to preparations for the draft agreement on the foundations of the social plan of the republic for the coming medium-term period. The assembly also adopted positions on the package of foreign exchange bills regulating economic relations with foreign countries. Relja Atanasijevic reports:

Neither the executive council nor the Slovenia Assembly are satisfied with the economic performance in the first half of the year. Production increased only 1.5 percent although the economy was relatively well supplied with raw and production materials. It is characteristic that labor productivity declined. According to Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Slovenia Executive Council, the existing provisions regulating the system did not exert a sufficiently stimulating effect on economic trends. He presented the view that Yugoslav economic policy seems to hesitate to confront the chronic hotbeds of inflation and the accumulated problems, and seeks a way out through compromise.

Sinijog stated that Slovenia's exports in the first 6 months of this year increased 7 percent and that a surplus of $94 million was created, which is 25 percent more than in the same period last year. We insist, he added, that the foreign trade system provisions should stimulate export expansion of the entire Yugoslav economy toward the hard-currency markets in order to cover the international obligations that fall due.

Dusan Sinigoj appealed to the economic collectives in Slovenia to increase their production activities in the second half of the year and to increase the quality of their work, and he advocated material incentives to those who most successfully pull forward the cart of progress.

As regards the package of foreign exchange bills, the Slovenia Assembly assessed that the positions of the Federal Executive Council have made progress possible on essential problems. It empowered its delegation to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces to seek, in the course of the harmonization negotiations, solutions to foreign borrowing and a determination of the right to repay commitments abroad, including priorities to be given to exporters and directives to pay for equipment imports.

The assembly requested its delegation to submit, at the session in the middle of September, a report on the results of the harmonization of views on questions of regulating economic relations with foreign countries.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA CHAMBER NOTES ECONOMIC TRENDS

LD241252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Sarajevo, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- Economic trends in Bosnia-Hercegovina during the first 6 months of this year were not within the framework of plan anticipations. This was reported today at a session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Chamber of Economy. Particularly worrying is the fact that exports by the republic during this period were 3.5 percent to the clearing area. Only the results attained in the industrial production area are encouraging: This production was up 6.1 percent and also higher than anticipated by the plan. Compared with the same period last year, out of the total number of 33 branches of industry, only 24 branches registered higher production.

VOJVODINA CHAMBER ON POOLING OF RESOURCES

LD241656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Novi Sad, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- Vojvodina's working people support every initiative for pooling money for a speedier development of the country's underdeveloped regions, but only on the condition that the proposed project promised that every dinar will be spent in the most rational way.

This view was expressed at a recent extensive debate that the Vojvodina Economic Chamber organized in connection with the analysis of the results of the pooling of labor and resources for the speedier development of underdeveloped regions in the past 4 years. Vojvodina work organizations have concluded 53 self-managing agreements in the current 5-year plan regarding association with collectives in the underdeveloped regions of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia, and Kosovo. These documents envisage the pooling of a total of 11.38 billion dinars; slightly more than 7.12 billion dinars have been realized. Of these, only 19 agreements, or 35.8 percent of all business arrangements, are based on the principles of income, while others are on a credit basis. Regardless of numerous shortcomings, the signed agreements enable the creation of 9,000 new jobs with the associated dinar in underdeveloped areas, out of which more than 4,000 will be in the Bosnia-Hercegovina SR and about 3,8000 in Kosovo.

The associated labor of Vojvodina calls attention to the fact that the results of associating money for underdeveloped regions would be considerably better if the procedure of collecting money for these purposes were simplified and if common interests were more fully taken into consideration; specifically, investing in those programs that will also bring benefits from a wider development of individual economic branches of the entire country's economy. A lengthy procedure of collecting money in the present inflationary conditions "melts" an already insufficient capital and has an unfavorable effect upon the entire activity.

Therefore Vojvodina's businessmen suggest that the present regulations be changed and the issue dealt with in a uniform way for the whole country. If special services for dealing with pooling resources and labor for a speedier development of the underdeveloped areas were formed within work organizations and they cooperated with branch associations and the system of chambers according to the views of Vojvodina's businessmen, then the pooled resources can be invested in a much more rational way while bringing better results.

VIDIC ON COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP, ALBANIA

AU240907 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jul 85 p 2

[Dobrivoje Vidic article: "We and Others About Us"]

[Excerpts] There is a picture about each country in the world, and each country has one kind of publicity or another. All sorts of good and bad things were written about new Yugoslavia, ranging even to the question of what was going to happen with the SFRY after Tito, whether it was going to change and if so, in what respect, and even whether it was going to fall apart.

Great publicity follows us now, too. The thing that is most elucidated and discussed is our internal development, in particular economic difficulties and the characteristics of our development after Tito.

There is certainly no sense in contending that there is no such (especially not a charismatic) personality in the present leadership. Such personalities are not an everyday phenomenon. The collective leadership of the post-Tito period in our country is a term and a structure that encompass the entire building of the management of social tasks at all levels of responsibility. In this 5-year period, this building has shown itself to be firm and able to ensure the stable rhythm of performing all vital social tasks. The fact that there is not always the necessary unity in adopting and implementing decisions that are often vitally important for society is not a novelty of the post-Tito period. Different approaches to such important orientations -- self-management or statism, that is, technocratism, or, for instance, centralism or responsiblities of the federation on the one hand and socialist republics and autonomous provinces on the other as regulated by the constitution -- led to big disagreements in the past as well (1948, 1953, 1968, and 1972) when some of even the most prominent leading people in the LC were replaced despite their generally recognized and even exceptional merits for the victory of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution, and left our political scene. The process of ensuring the full ruling position of the workers class in our country, which has not finished, will, in the system of the true prosperity of socialist self-management, inevitably lead to the pushing of present perpetrators of statism, encapsulation, centralism, or separatism from the scene of responsible social decisionmaking so that we can ensure full implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Plan and the full victory of socialist self-management, which is our way of developing direct democracy in a country whose experience teaches its citizens that the multiparty system, in the way it is practiced in capitalist Western countries, is obsolete for our country because of our general people's and national needs.

Our essential orientation here will always be the necessity of ensuring the unity of thought and action along the most progressive direction of development, the bases of the LCY program and SFRY Constitution.

Our present situation is discussed and written about on the basis of facts that we ourselves publish and discuss in our country. We are an open, democratic socialist society, there are no secrets in our country, and nothing is concealed from our public and the world public. The good can be seen by itself. What is bad is conspicuous anyway or pointed out (often excessively) by us.

However, no reasonable person anywhere in the world can consider favorable a picture with 30-percent inflation, 1 million unemployed in a country of 22 million, feudal barriers in a world that is integrating in all directions, and a lack of complete development plans in a time of great competitiveness on the world economic scene, on which (as is justly put) the underdeveloped are being beaten, and so on.

Not everyone, however, will make an effort or be able to know how to enter into the real objective and subjective reasons of the picture described.

Our Deep Stability

Will everyone corectly assess the impact of the oil price increase upon our economy? Will everyone know that those $20 billion we owe were not pocketed by our bougeoisie (which does not exist) or by our top and other administration and technocrats who live off their earnings? Will they take into consideration that along with an extreme effort of our own forces, we actually used up those resources for the development of our production forces? There are not, however, that many poor investments, of which there are only too many in the market economies of the West and elsewhere.

Why do some people conclude that our economic problems result from a wrong system, both economic and political, and agitate widely and stress that the system of socialist self-management cannot stand in comparison with the system of private initiative and capitalist "free competition"? It is thought that this system in our country is something that the anarchosyndicalist stream tried to advocate in the USSR after the October Revolution, and that in any case this system cannot cope with the tasks of building as the centralized system of firm state planning can.

Of course these criticisms often arise from the desire to show to one's public that the time of any workers democracy in the capitalist countries is not coming, for this system showed many shortcomings in the country that was the only one to practice it for almost 40 years; and now, if you please, look at the data and the situation! The bureaucratized statism points out the supremacy of its model. But even there progressive factors are beginning to speak more and more definitely about all-national self-management, and social reforms are being sought and formed more and more evidently.

To assess our place in the world it is a fact of the greatest importance that the Yugoslav policy of nonalignment is accepted as a significant factor in the development of the global policy of the Nonaligned Movement and as a stabilizing factor of peace and equal international cooperation in our part of the world.

This fact is aggressively denied only by the political leaders of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, although some others may have their doubts; but these refer to the entire complex of data connected with the birth and development of the overall movement of the nonaligned countries.

As regards the picture of us, much is written and said about the situation in Kosovo, the irredentists and the spread of their influence, the possibility of exploiting the irredentists for destabilizing the peaceful situation in the Balkans, and the interests that could lie behind all this. And in fact everything is possible in the blindness of nationalism. Did we not see this in a horrible way during World War II?

Even after Enver Hoxha's death his associates continue to print new volumes of his memoirs. One such book appeared recently. It contains a maximum objection to everything that we are doing in general. Criticism of our policy toward the Albanian nationality in our country appears daily, as if there existed some policy of ours toward [preceeding two words published in italics] (some sort of) Albanian nationality in our country! The Albanian nationality freely and fully participates in building and implementing the internal and foreign policy of the SFRY. Nothing is imposed on anybody in our country, all the relations among the peoples and nationalities are free and equal, and anyone who is interested may see that for himself. The Albanian nationality in our country -- although it is relatively still lagging behind others, considering its starting position -- has also basically changed its life and has accelerated its development incomparably in relation to earlier times, and has the full support and assistance of the SR of Serbia and of our entire community.

If Tirana really cherishes the interests of the Albanian nationality, and this should naturally be the (desirable) case, it would be much better for it to take measures for a full normalization of Albanian-Yugoslav relations and make possible a gradual opening of the Albanian-Yugoslav border up to the extent that now prevails between the SFRY and Italy or Austria and so forth. Citizens in both our countries would receive some proper benefit from this, and the Albanians on both sides of the border probably the most. It would all draw us closer together and would enhance our mutual development and security in this territory of ours.

An objective picture of another people is a source of friendly incentives and possible friendly concern when matters take an unfavorable course. It is a possible corrective and desirable influence, just as a lack of objectivity, based on calculated aims, must provoke a contrary reaction.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives 24 July

LD241714 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1648 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- Tariq 'Aziz, Revolutionary Command Council member, deputy prime minister, and foreign affairs minister of the Republic of Iraq, arrived in Belgrade late this afternoon for an official and friendly visit to our country. Tariq 'Aziz was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other officials in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The two ministers' official talks opened in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs this evening.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will give a formal dinner for the Iraqi guest this evening in the Palace of the Federation. The Yugoslav-Iraqi talks at the ministerial level will be resumed tomorrow. The visitor from Baghdad will also be received by Radovan Vlajkovic, SFRY Presidency president and Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council president.

Talks With Dizdarevic

LD242201 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1947 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- Comprehensive and fruitful Yugoslav-Iraqi cooperation and activities prior to the forthcoming nonaligned ministerial conference to be held in Luanda in September were the main themes during the first round of talks in Belgrade today between Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Tariz 'Aziz, Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council member and Iraqi minister of foreign affairs.

The Yugoslav and Iraqi foreign ministers exchanged views on preparations for the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries to be held in the Angolan capital and discussed the order of priorities with regard to the conference agenda.

Particular stress was placed during the talks on the activity of the nonaligned and the intensification of their dynamic role as an active, independent, nonbloc, and global factor in international relations.

The talks also covered the comprehensive and fruitful cooperation between the two countries, which maintain traditionally good relations. Today's meeting between the Yugoslav and Iraqi foreign ministers is the continuation of their dialogue that began this February when the federal secretary for foreign affairs visited that friendly and nonaligned country. A part of the talks was between the Arab countries.

Apart from Federal Secretary Dizdarevic and Foreign Minister 'Aziz, the talks were also attended on the Yugoslav and Iraqi sides by the two ministers' closest aides. The talks will be resumed tomorrow.

DISARMAMENT OFFICIAL ON HELSINKI FINAL ACT

LD241326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1130 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 24 (TANJUG) -- The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), signed in Helsinki 10 years ago, constitutes a basis for a positive turn in relations among the signatory-states themselves, and in their relations with the rest of the world.

The fact that the provisions of the Helsinki document have not been fully implemented after 10 years is due to inter-bloc confrontation in Europe, Aleksandar Bozovic, head of the Yugoslav delegation at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, has told TANJUG.

Bozovic said that as much as possible, in view of (?the aggravated) relations in Europe, had been done in translating the Helsinki principles into practice in the past ten years.

Bozovic described a success in itself the fact that numerous meetings on cooperation in Europe followed the Helsinki conference.

He singled out the CSCE follow-ups in Belgrade and Madrid, and a number of others, at which substantive exchanges of views enabled the participating countries to get better acquainted with one another's opinions of the situation in Europe and the world in general, and of the ways to create normal conditions for implementing the Helsinki document.

Bozovic described as of the utmost importance the Stockholm conference devoted to confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

Talks on open questions in Europe will be possible if all 33 CSCE participating countries adhere to the accord signed in Helsinki 10 years ago, and respect the principles of equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in international relations. In the meantime, the CSCE Final Act remains only Europe's great hope, Bozovic underlined